The Bedford Inquirer

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BY

J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,

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jan12:4y

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POL ITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 5.

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Poetry.

THE DILEMMA.

Now, by the blessed Paphian queen,
Who heaves the breast of sweet sixteen;
By every name I cut on bark
Before my morning star grew dark;
By Hymen's torch, by Cupid's dart,
By all that thrills the beating heart;
The bright black eye, the melting blue,—
I cannot choose between the two.

I had a vision in my dreams;—
I saw a row of twenty beams;
From every beam a rope was hung,
In every rope a lover swung;
I asked the hue of every eye,
That bade each luckless lover die;
Ten shadowy lips said, heavenly blue,
And ten accused the darker hue.

I asked a matron which she deemed
With fairest light of beauty beamed;
She answered, some thought both were fair—
Give her blue eyes and golden hair.
I might have liked her judgment well,
But, as she spoke, she rung the bell,
And all her girls, nor small nor few,
Came marching in,—their eyes were blue.

I asked a maiden; back she flung
The locks that round her forehead hung,
And turned her eye, a glorious one,
Bright as a diamond in the sun,
On me, until beneath its rays
I felt as if my hair would blaze;
She liked all eyes but eyes of green;
She looked at me; what could she mean?

Ah! many lids Love lurks between
Nor heeds the coloring of his screen;
And when his random arrows fly,
The victim falls, but knows not why.
Gaze not upon his shield of jet,
The shaft upon the string is set;
Look not beneath his azure veil,
Though every limb were cased in mail.

Well, both might make a martyr break
The chain that bound him to the stake;
And both, with but a single ray,
Can melt our very hearts away;
And both, when balanced, hardly seem
To stir the scales, or rock the beam;
But that is dearest, all the while,
That wears for us the sweetest smile.

Miscellaneous.

INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

Wheat—Meat—Cabbage—Potatoes—Apples—Grapes—Beets—Tomatoes—Bread—Cake—And some other Things—And the Boys and Girls Besides.

SCENE—*John Smith's Country Store—*TIME, *Evening*—SPEAKERS, *Sundry Villagers, and Farmers who have "happened in as usual."*

Mr. Smith.—Trade is very dull nowadays; I don't sell half as much as I did five years ago.

Mr. Jones.—Good reason. Things're so high, we can't afford to buy. You charge such awful prices, Smith.

Mr. Smith.—Can't help it. I have to *pay* so much more. When I sold sugar at 10 cents a pound. I made a cent a pound, and only make a cent now on 20 cents, and this cent profit don't go so far to keep my family.

Mr. Brown.—I buy just as much as ever. I don't see as there is much change. I used to sell my 600 bushels of wheat for 75 cents a bushel, or $450. Of this, $250 went for family store bills, and $200 to pay off my farm debt. Now, when I sell for $1.50 per bushel, or $900, it takes about $500 for store bills, and leaves $400 to pay off the debt. In fact, these high prices suit me. I wish Mr. McCulloch had kept out of the Treasury, for he threatens to make Greenbacks par, and knock down prices.

Mr. Price.—I don't see as it makes much difference. If there is twice as much money going, and everybody gets twice as much for everything he raises, and pays twice as much for everything he buys, it all comes out square at the end; and there is this gain in the operation: those who save money, or make a profit, make double, as neighbor Brown explains about paying his farm debt.

Mr. Butler.—That's so.

Mr. Greene.—So I think.

Mr. Moore.—So do I.

Mr. Baker.—There is a little drawback. I keep the accounts of Widow Robert, who has the mortgage on Mr. Brown's farm, and the $400 he pays, don't go only half so far in supporting her, and educating her children.

Mr. Travis (the School Teacher).—Yes it does, for I only get $30 a month for teaching Mrs. Robert's and others' children, and I used to get $25, with wheat at 75 c.

Rev. Mr. Corey.—And I only get $600 a year, while I always had $500 with wheat at 75 cents and sugar at 10 cents.

Several Voices.—That *ain't* quite square.

Mr. Knox, (Editor.)—And you only pay me $2 a year for my newspaper, which you thought cheap at $1.50 five years ago, though I have now to pay three times as much for every thing I use in making a newspaper.

Mr. Greene.—Why don't you raise your prices, too?

Mr. Knox.—People won't stand it. I must keep along with no profit, or even at a loss, hoping for better times, or else lose my subscribers, and let the paper go down. Why, when I raised the price from $1.50 to $2 a year, a good many stopped the paper—among them Mr. Brown himself, though I paid him double for his wheat.

Mr. Brown.—I didn't stop it so much for the price; I went in for paying for my farm by extra economy.

Mr. Knox.—Yes, he followed my advice for people "to economize and pay their debts now." But let us see if Mr. Brown began at the right place. On one Saturday I published in my paper that wheat had advanced 15 cents a bushel. On Monday Mr. Brown went to market with his wheat, and sold 60 bushels at one cent advance over the old price, and thought he did well. He came home boasting about it, until he met neighbor Johnson, who got the 15 cents advance, because he read my paper, and was wide-awake. Mr. Brown's loss on 60 bushels would pay four whole years' subscription.

Mr. Brown.—Don't say anything more about that, Mr. Knox, and put me down a subscriber for life.

Mr. Knox.—I have heard of several other such losses by those who stopped my paper. Not to be too personal, as some of them are *here,* I will call them A, B, C, etc. Mr. A. paid 4 per cent more fees on $71 taxes, because he did not see the collector's notice in my paper, and thus lost $2.84, to save $2. Mr. B. paid $3.60 the same way. Mr. C. failed to bring in his claim against an estate, because he did not see in my paper the legal notice limiting the time. That, cost him $34, to save $2 subscription. Mr. D. sold 200 pounds of wool at 62 cents, because he did not see an advertisement of Mr. Smith, right here at home, offering 70 cents. That cost him $16, to save $2. Mr. F's boys went down to the village every night or two, to get the news and local gossip, because they had no paper at home, and one of them fell into bad company, and is ruined. I know twenty cases where people lost money for not learning what is going on. I gather up all that is going on in business and society, and condense it into my columns. It is important for every man to know all about home matters, and I doubt if there is a man in this whole town who would not, in the course of a year, get some information, that would pay him back more than $2 a year. And then think of a household sitting down together 365 days in a year, and having nothing to talk about, except their own affairs, and a few items of gossip, gathered up by occasional contact with other people.

Mr. Taylor.—Let me help Editor Knox's argument. Wife read to me an item he published about a humbug, which he copied from the American *Agriculturist,* of New York City. Next day one of those same humbugs came round with his article, and was so plausible that he almost persuaded her into paying him $3, for his swindling receipe; but the editors caution kept her back.

Mr. Knox.—Yes, and do you know that the fellow sold more than fifty of the humbug recipes hereabout, at $3 a piece? but not to any one of my subscribers.

Mr. Potts.—Put me down as a subscriber, Mr. Knox, here is your two dollars.

Mr. Shaw.—And me too.

Mr. Knox.—Thank you, gentlemen. I'll try to make a better paper than ever. Every dollar helps; a new subscriber only adds to my expense the cost of paper. If every body took the paper, and thus divided the cost of getting news, setting type, office rent, etc., I could double the value of the paper to each. Please talk the matter over with other neighbors and see, if it cannot be done.

Several Voices.—We will.

Mr. Smith.—And now while you are about it, I want to make up a club for a good New York paper.

Mr. Brown.—We can't afford to take so many papers.

Mr. Smith.—You have just seen that you could not afford to stop your home paper; let us see if it will not pay to join our club. Mr. Rich, you have taken the American *Agriculturist* for several years. Does it *pay?*

Mr. Rich.—Pay? Yes, fifty times over. Why I got two ten-acre fields ready to sow to wheat, and put in one of them. That night my *Agriculturist* came, and I read a simple recommendation about preparing seed wheat. I called John and we put 15 bushels in soak for the next day. It cost 50 cents for the materials. Well, that second field yielded 5 bushels an acre more than the other—or 50 bushels extra, and better wheat too. Pretty good pay for $1.50 expended for a paper. And I have got lots of other hints almost as profitable. You know I get better pofits on my beef, pork and mutton, than any other man in the place. Now does this not come from any direct hint, like the wheat, but from a good many suggestions that I have picked up in reading the *Agriculturist,* and from the course of reasoning that I have been led into, by reading in it what others do, and think, and say.

Mr. Smith.—You are another subscriber to the *Agriculturist,* Mr. West; does it pay?

Mr. West.—Pay? Yes. You know what good cabbages and potatoes I had last season. Why, the cabbages were worth double any other in town, for market or for home use. I had 400 heads, worth 5 cents a piece, extra; and they only cost 20 cents extra for seed. My 250 bushels of potatoes are all engaged for seed at $1.50 a bushel, when other kinds bring only 50 cents. That's $250 clear gain, for the $14 extra I paid for seed, and the $1.50 I paid for the *Agriculturist.* It was through this paper that I learned about both the cabbages and potatoes. Its editors are careful, intelligent men, on the constant lookout for anything new that is really good, while the paper abounds in cautions against the poor and unprofitable.

Mr. Smith.—What say you, Mr. Taylor? Does it pay to invest $1.50 in the *Agriculturist.*

Mr. Taylor.—Most certainly. A hint in the paper led me to look after certain insects at the proper time, and the result was, I had 160 barrels of splendid apples, which brought me a clean $5 per barrel, and this you know was better by $1, than the average prices here, or $160. Then I have read so much about good and bad Grapes, the method of treating them, etc., that I can beat the town in raising grapes profitably. My son, William, got a kink in his head about Tomatoes, from something the Editors said, and sent for some seed. He made more money on the crop raised in his spare hours, than was *cleared* by half the farmers in this town.

Mr. Smith.—Let's hear from Mr. Crane.

Mr. Crane.—I only read in the paper what was said about hogs—what kind paid best, how to feed them, and the like; but if you will call around and see my porkers, and my expense account, I'll bet a pippin I can show fifty dollars more of pork for the same money, than any other man here. And this comes from reading what other men think and do. But wife ought to be here to speak. She and the girls read the *Agriculturist* next to the Bible. They think the household department is worth more than all the fashion magazines in the world. They say, it is so full of good hints about all kinds of house work. All I can say is, that we do have better bread and cake; and wife says, the cake don't cost so much as it used to. She has learned from the paper how a hundred other house-keepers do their work.

Rev. Corey.—Let me say, also, that Mrs. Crane and her daughters have added a good many beautiful but cheap home-made fixtures to their parlor and sitting rooms, which certainly makes their home attractive. They told me the other day, they got these up from pictures and descriptions in the Agriculturist.

Mr. Travis.—My salary has not allowed me to take the paper; though I must squeeze out enough to do so this year. My school boys have brought me some copies to look at, the past year or two, and I find the Boys and Girls' department of the *Agriculturist* the best thing I ever saw. It is full of items, etc., that amuse and at the same time instruct the children. Why, I could pick out the boys and girls in my school whose parents take the *Agriculturist,* just by hearing them talk—they are so full of new and good things they have learned from the paper. The paper has many beautiful engravings.

Rev. Corey.—As small as is my salary, I would have the paper if it cost $5 a year, instead of $1.50. The fact is, it helps out my salary. My little garden plot at the parsonage has yielded us almost all our table vegetables, besides many beautiful flowers. The *Agriculturist* has been my constant guide. I knew but little of gardening; but this paper is so full of information about the best things to plant and sow, when to plant, and how to cultivate—all told in so plain and practical a way, by men who seem to talk from their experience, that I know just what to do, and how to do it well. The high moral tone of the paper, its common sense, the care it takes of all parts of the Farm, the Garden, the Orchard—the Household work, and the Children as well, with its hundreds of beautiful and instructive engravings—make it the most valuable periodical I have ever seen. I heartily wish every one of my parishoners would take it for himself and family. It would awaken thought and enterprise, give interest to the town and neghborhood talk, stimulate improvement, introduce new and profitable crops, animals and implements, and add to our wealth. Take my advice, and all of you try the paper a year. The $1.50 it costs, is only three cents a week, and it is worth that any way. Why the large and beautiful engravings are worth many times that.

Mr. Davis.—I took the *Genesee Farmer* last year, and as that has stopped, I thought I would take a new paper.

Mr. Smith.—The "Genesee Farmer" was not really stopped. The Publisher of the *Agriculturist* invited Mr. Harris to join the *Farmer* to the *Agriculturist,* and put his whole force into the latter paper. They paid him a large price for his office, and moved it with everything connected with it to their office. So the *Agriculturist* is really two papers joined into one, and of course better. I think we better go with Mr. Harris to the *Agriculturist,* that has been published for 25 years, and has a hundred thousand circulation, which, as Mr. Knox has told us, supplies the means and facilities for givnig us a great deal more for the same money. Mr. Harris carries on his large farm, and in his "Walks and Talks on the Farm," and other things he writes for the *Agriculturist,* he tells us a great deal about all kinds of farm work.

Mr. Davis.—Put me down for the *Agriculturist.*

Mr. Smith.—I am glad to do so. I know you will like it. The January number, which has just come to hand, is alone worth the cost of a year. See here, (showing it,) there are 40 pages, twice as large as the magazine pages, and tuere are *thirty-five* engravings in it, two of them full page size, and see how beautiful! Why, I'll give any man who takes the papers a year, a dollar and a half in goods out of my store, if he says at the end of a year he has not got many times his money's worth.

Mr. Butler.—Put me in your club.

Mr. Greene.—And me too.

Mr. Brown.—And me.

Mr. Smith.—I have no interest in the matter, except to do a good thing for the place. You can join our club, or any one who desires can get the Agriculturist for all of 1866 (volume 25), by simply enclosing $1,50, with his name and post office address, and sending it to Orange Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, New York City. The paper always comes prompt and regularly, and, what is a good thing, it stops when your time is up, without you having to write about it. I predict that there will be plenty of others next winter, to talk as Mr. Rich, Mr. West, Mr. Crane and Parson Corey have done to night.

HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.

In the first place make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment; persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice."

He who remains in the mill, grinds; not he who goes and comes.

Attend to your business and never trust to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled.

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will not make a pot lid."

"Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." "Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

Treat every one with respect and courtesy. "Everything is gained and nothing lost by civilty." Good manners insure success.

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor; especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. "He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go for a long time barefoot." "He who runs after a shadow has a weariesome race."

Above all things never dispair. "God is where he was." Heaven helps those who help themselves."

Follow implicitly these precepts, and nothing can hinder you from prospering.

THE REAL INTEREST OF THE FARMER.

Nothing can be more absurd then the notionthat the interests of the manufactures are inimical to those of the agricultural classes. The latter want first a good market for their crops, and second, reasonable prices for the articles they consume. No one can say that the farmer is much the better for depending on a foreign market for his crops, as the vast spaces to be traversed and the competition encountered abroad from the products of Russia, etc., necessitate the appropriation of the greater part of the money realized abroad from the sale of our crops to pay the expenses of transportation.

So much is this the case, that large portions of the western crops will not even bear the cost of freight to the seaboard. If manufactures can be established all over the west, a home market of steadily increasing magnitude will be provided for the western crops, and then the greater part of the profits will insure to the farmer. So far, then, as the sale of his crops is concerned, it is to the farmer's interest to encourage home manufactures, since they furnish him with a better and more reliable market for his products. Next, as to the obtaining of manufactured goods at reasonable rates, that is the very object of establishing factories at his own door. Since, however, the products of these factories may in the beginning be higher, they must in the end become lower than the prices of goods sent over thousands of miles of land or sea, with the profits of many different handlings accumulated upon them before reaching the consumer. It is clear, therefore, that it is to the interest of the farmer to encourage protection.—*Phila. N. Amer.*

It matters not what man loses, if he saves his soul; but if he lose his soul, it matters not what he saves.

THEY ALL WILL DO SO.

A young man, the son of a well to do farmer, had the misfortune to become deeply enamored of a young lady, and after a brief courtship, proposed and was accepted. But what was his surprise one evening, when entering the parlor with the unceremonious freedom of a young lover, at discovering his young inamorata upon the sofa, her arms around the neck of a neighboring youth, and her lips in such blissful proximity to his as to convince our hero that matters were fearfully in earnest. In a rage and mortification he rushed homeward, arriving just in time to surprise his only sister, the pious wife of the village minister 'squeezing to kill' a young disciple of Blackatone.—Nearly frantic at such unlooked for disclosures among people he had believed but little lower than the angels, he made a bold dash for the barn, running directly upon his mother, kissing the old family physician, who had 'stolen a march' upon her as she was looking after the poultry. This was too much, and with a groan the young man turned undiscovered, away, resolved to pass the night with his grief, beneath the stars, fearful of further revelations should he venture beneath the shelter of another roof. The morning encouraged him, however, and dew-drenched and sorrowful he sought his home, when his mother, with true maternal solicitude, questioned him as to the cause of his sad looks; whereupon he related the inconstancy of his fair bethrothed, receiving in reply the gratifying intelligence that she was a good-for-nothing, miserable huzzy, and he must not speak to or notice her again, one so wholly unworthy.

"But mother," he continued, falteringly, "that is not all."

"Not all?" "What can there be more?" was the next question.

"Why, when I hastened home, what should I find but my sister—my godly sister, in the arms of a rascally young lawyer."

"Your sister!" shrieked the outraged mother: "my child? The ungreateful, wicked creature! Is it for this I have given her a home and cared for husband and children? I will do it no longer; such conduct is infamous—and to be disgraced! She shall leave to day and never enter my presence again."

"But this is not the worst, mother."

"Not the worst? I can imagine nothing worse; what can it be?"

"When sick and discouraged by such repeated exhibitions of sin, I left the house, determined to pass the night in the barn, I there found my mother kissing old Dr. F."

"You did?"

"I did!"

"Well, never mind, my son; they all will do so."

Proposed Union of the Anglican, Roman and Greek Churches.

The New York *Express* has an article on this vexed question—the proposed union of the Anglican, Roman and Greek churches under the auspices of Rev. Dr. Pusey, who seems to be using all his powers to bring about a union with the Church of Rome. It appears that not only is it advocated by Dr. Pusey, but many of the most eminent influential scholars and the ologians attached to the establishment are giving it countenance. And what is to be especially noted, is the further fact, that the proposition is apparently finding marked favor with some of the most eminent of the Roman Catholic hierarchy themselves, in England as well as in France.

The ways and means of promoting such a Union, of course are but dimly foreshadowed. On both sides the utmost caution is observed with a prudent avoidance of specific details which indicates a lively conviction in the minds of both parties of the extreme delicacy of the subject, to say the least of it.

This much however, seems to be certain that at the very start both sides must be prepared to surrender something both as regards things temporal and things spiritual For example, the Anglican Unionists, as represented by Dr. Pusey, will have to give up their prejudice against praying for the Saints, while the Romanists must abandon the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin. The Anglicans must reserve the Tridentine Creed, not as at present interpreted, indeed, but in such a way as to render it capable of acceptance by the English Church, while the Romanists must abandon the universal primacy of, the Pope that is to say, they must be content to have him reduced to the level of a Bishop—not the head of the Visible Church on Earth, but simply as Bishop of Rome, neither having nor exercising powers superior to those which may be lawfully claimed or exercised by other Bishops.

The Re-Unionist, however, do not propose to stop here. Some of them propose to bring in the Greek Church also, and to this it is contended that there are no obstacles in the way that need be deemed insuperable with men imbued with a sincere spirit of Christian unity. It is a well known fact that some such overtures to the Greek Church have already been made, on the part, not only of the English Church, but by the Episcopal Church in the United States,—and with a degree of encouragement, we are informed by those who favor the project, justifying the expectation of ultimate success.

The Negro Suffrage Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The announcement that a vote would be taken this afternoon, upon the question of colored suffrage, drew a large crowd to the galleries of the House and caused a full attendance of members. The closing of the debate was given to Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who, in a brief speech, entranced the House and galleries by one of the finest oratorical efforts that has been witnessed in the House for many years. While all parties have conceded to him much ability, it remained for his speech today to give him the palm as one of the very finest orators and ablest statesmen in this Congress.

The motion to postpone, then the motion to recommit to the Committee with instructions to amend were voted down, the Democrats voting against both in order to get a vote upon the original bill to strike out the word "white" wherever it appears in the District Laws. This turn of affairs brought the issue down to a point which was met promptly by the Republicans voting almost solid for the bill (116 votes), and the Union Democrats from the Border States, and the Northern Democrats, numbering in all 52 votes, against it. Raymond, of New York, voted for the bill on its final passage.

On the announcement of the vote there was a loud clapping of hands by the members on the Republican side, and the galleries joined in the applause. The Speaker's gavel fell loudly, and he announced that if members would not keep the rules adopted by themselves we should not attempt to enforce them on galleries. Amid much confusion and excitement an adjournment was carried.

Why do recriminations of married couples resemble the sound of waves on the sea shore? Because they are murmurs of the tied.

DIETING.

Is usually considered to mean the same thing as a kind of starvation. The idea which the educated physician attaches to the term, is a judicious regulation of the quantity and quality of the food, according to the circumstances of each case. A healthy man may diet himself in order to keep well; an invalid may diet himself with a view to the recovery of his health: yet the things eaten by the two will widely differ in their nature, bulk, and mode of preparation. A vast multitude are suffering hourly by the horrors of dyspepsia; no two are precisely alike in all points, since there is an endless variety of combinations as to age, sex, occupation, air, exercise, mode of eating, sleeping, constitution, temperament, etc. Yet dyspepsia is always brought on by over and irregular eating; it could be banished from the world in a generation, if the children were educated to eat moderately, regularly, and slowly; the parents who do this will do their offspring a higher good than leaving them large fortunes, which, in three cases out of four, foster idleness, gluttony, and every evil thing. As the rich can get anything to eat or drink when they want it, they with indulged children, bring on dyspepsia by eating irregularly and without an appetite. The poor—those who have to work for a living—induce the horrible disease by eating too rapidly and at unseasonabl hours; mainly by eating heartily at supper, and going to bed within an hour or two afterward.

In the heyday of youth and manly vigor, there may not for a while be noticed any special ill effect from such a practice—in truth, it is at first inappreciable, but it is cumulative, and impossible not to manifest itself in due time. Infinite benevolence forgives a moral delinquency; but, omnipotent as he is, and loving towards all, it is not in the nature of his government of created things to work a mircale to suspend a natural law, in order to shield one of his creatures from the legitimate effects of a violence offered the physical system by excesses in eating, drinking, or exercise.

Perhaps hearty suppers make more dyspeptic than any or all other causes combined. If dinner is at noon, nothing should be taken for supper but a single cup of weak tea, or other hot drink, and a piece of stale bread and butter. After forty years of age, those who live indoors, sedentary persons—that is all who do not work with their hands as laborers—would do better not to take any supper at all. Half the time the sedentary who eat at noon, do not feel hungry at supper; especially if they see nothing on the table but bread, and butter, and tea. But nature is goaded to act against her instincts in almost every family in the nation by "relishes" being placed on the supper table, in the shape of chipped beef, salt fish, cake, preserves, or other kinds of sweetmeat, and, before the person is aware, a hearty meal has been taken, resulting in present uncomfortableness, in disturbed sleep, in a wearey in the morning, bad taste in the mouth, and little or no appetite for breakfast, all of which can be avoided by beginning ear y to eat habitually, according to the suggestions above mad e.—*Hall's Journal Health.*

A BACHELOR'S DEFENCE.

The wretch who wrote the followin g has very wisely, for his own safety, omitted to give us any clue by which he could be identified:

Bachelors are styled by married men who have put their foot into it, as only half perfected beings, cheerless vagabouds, but half a pair of scissors, and many other titles are given them; while, on the other hand, they extol their state as one of perfect bliss, that a change from earth to heaven would be somewhat of doubtful good. If they are so happy, why don't they enjoy their happiness and hold their tongues about it? What do half the men get married for? Simply that they may have some one to darn their stockings, sew buttons on their shirts, and trot their babies; that they may have somebody, as a married man once said, to pull off their boots when they are a little balmy.' These fellows are always talking of the loneliness of bachelors. Loneliness indeed! Who is petted to death by ladies who have daughters? invited to tea and to evening parties, and told to drop in just when it is convenient The bachelor. Who lives in clover all his days, and when he dies has flowers strewed on his grave by the girls who couldn't entrap him? The bachelor. Who strews flowers on the married man's grave? His widow? Not a bit of it; she pulls down his tombstone that a six weeks' grief has set up in her heart, and goes and gets married again—she does. Who goes to bed early because time hangs heavily on his hands? The married man. Who has wood to split house hunting and marketing to do, the young ones to wash and the lazy servants to look after? The married man. Who is arrested for whipping his wife? The married man. Who gets divorced? The married man. Finally, who has got the Scripture on his side? The bachelor. St. Paul knew what he was talking about when he said, 'He that marries does well; but he that marries not does better."

WHAT A NEWSPAPER DOES FOR NOTHING.

The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it.

My observation enables me to state, as a fact, that the publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the United States who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and "dead heading," to puff and defend more people without fee or hope of reward, than any other class.

They credit wider and longer, get oftener cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss, are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence than any other calling in the community. People pay a printer's bill with much more reluctance than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper, than ten on a needless gewgaw; yet every body avails himself of the use of the editor's pen and the printer's ink.

How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly though unrequited pen of the editor? How embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the "lever that moves the world?" In short what branch of industry or activity has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press?

And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for its mighty services? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts of dissipation and appetite are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms and the commodities there needed are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality; while the counting room of the newspaper is the seat of Jewing, cheapening, trade, orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

ANECDOTE.—A Western farmer who wished to invest the accumulations of his industry in the United States securities, went to Jay Cook's office to procure the treasury notes. The clerk inquired what denomination he would have them in? Having never heard that word used excepting to distinguish the religious sects, he, after a little deliberation, replied: "Well, you may give me part in Old-school Presbyterians to please the old lady, but give me the heft on't it in Freewill Baptist."

FUNNY YET BEAUTIFUL.—A peculiar genius furnishes the following poetic conceit:

Insects must generaly lead a jovial life. Think what it must be to ledge in a lily! Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume censer! Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself, up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of a summer air, and nothing to do when you wake but to wash yourself in a dew drop, and fall to and eat your bed clothes.

THERE is nothing that takes the starch out of an aristocrat so soon as to nominate him to some office that comes before the people. He's fawning as a dog, and as polite and neighborly as a French dancing moster. Elections by the people do more to take the starch out of the ruffled shirt gentry than anything else.

BARON ROTHSCHILD once complained to Lord Broughman of the hardships of not being allowed to take his seat in Parliament. "You people." To which, the Ex-Chancelor, with his usual causticity, replied, "So was Barabbas."

An Irish emigrant, hearing the sunset gun at Portsmouth, asked a sailor, "What's that?" "Why, that's sunset," was the reply. Sunset!" exclaimed Pat, and does the sun go down in this country with such a bang as that?"

"Pray, sir," said a judge, angrily, to a blunt old Quaker from no direct answer could be obtained, "do you know what we sit here for?" "Yes, verily, I do," said the Quaker. "three of you for four dollars each day, and the fat one in the middle for four thousand a year."

A bachelor and a young lady bought some tickets in partnership in a lottery at the recent Sanitary Fair at Millwaukie, agreeing to divide the proceeds equitably. They drew a double bedstead, a baby crib, and a lunch-basket, and the question is, how to divide them, or whether they shall not use them "jintly."

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches pockets and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come out right.

When is a smack on the mouth no offense When it is received from the lips of a pretty woman.

Miss Gould, the poetess, gives a ludicrous incident in reference to a poem she had sent to a country editor. She says: "For the dew drop that falls upon the freshly blown roses," he made it "freshly blown noses."

General Grant gives his opinion that it is not desirable at present to remove the United States troops from States lately in rebellion, nor wise to put arms in the hands of the militia as a method to be relied on to preserve the tranquility of the South.—Counsel from such a source will probably be heeded.

THE WORTH OF TIME.—Time is the only gift in which God has stinted us; for he never entrusts us with a second moment till he has taken away the first, and never leaves us certain of a third.—*Fenelon.*

PREPARING FOR A STORM.—A few nights ago, Mr. Bodkin—who had been out taking his glass and pipe—on going home late, borrowed an umbrella; and when his wife's tongue was loosened, he sat up in bed, and suddenly spread the parachute. "What are you going to do with that thing?" said she. "Why, my dear, I expected a very severe storm to-night, and so I came prepared." In less than twenty minutes Mrs. Bodkin was fast asleep.

☞ Whenever a man renegades from one party to another, he naturally expects to become the especial pet of his new associates, and if their is any fat office in their gift, he has a right to look for its bestow

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY FEB. 2, 1866

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

NUMBER V.

A remedy for some of its defects.

With so great a diversity of surface, soil, climate, density of population, &c., as exists in our State, to obtain exact uniformity and equality of educational advantages, is practically impossible.

But a much nearer approximation, than is obtained by the present system, is certainly attainable. The plan we propose for obtaining such approximation, and equalizing taxation is as follows; viz: First by a system of general and equal taxation throughout the State, to obtain a fund sufficient to defray the expenses of instruction and keep open the schools a minimum term of four or five months, at the average salaries of teachers for the whole State, leaving the present system of taxation in force, for the purpose of raising a building and contingent fund, and keeping open the schools as much longer than the minimum term as each district, for itself, may deem expedient. Second, to distribute this general fund among the various districts according to the number of schools in each, instead of, as at present, according to the number of taxables. Since writing article No. 4, we have received the speech of Mr. Householder, in the State Senate, in favor of a revision of our common school system, also the school report of 1865. We shall avail ourselves to some extent, of the labors of Mr. Householder, by making use of his statistics. By a laborious calculation he has ascertained that a tax of two mills to the dollar upon the valuation of the real and personal property of the State and about ten per cent. of the gross receipts annually coming into the State Treasury, a school fund of at least $1,600,000.00 can be obtained. This nearly equals the cost of instruction for the whole State in 1864, for an average of 5.53 months' school at an average teacher's salary of $22.79, and by the proposed method of equalization would be obtained at a rate of taxation 1.27 mills less than the average rate for the whole State in 1864. This is a general system of taxation such as we have had in view, and at the proposed rate would secure a minimum term of at least five months to each school in the State at the average teacher's salary for the State, of $22.79. Thus far we agree. In the matter of distribution we differ radically not only from Mr. Householder but also from the suggestion of Mr. Coburn our present excellent State Superintendent. They both propose a distribution per capita, according to the number of scholars. That this leaves the distribution as uncertain and unequal as that according to the number of taxables, must be evident to every one at all familiar with either school or census statistics, as the proportion of children to adults, and of adults to taxables under ordinary circumstances is nearly the same, and every variation, produced by this method, from the results of the present one, is as likely to aggravate as to ameliorate the present inequality and injustice. After a careful examination of this point, we are constrained to adhere to our own proposition, as first made, to distribute the fund according to the number of schools. This we believe to be the only method by which any near approximation to equality of taxation and uniformity of educational advantages can be obtained. The chief objection to this method would be its tendency to unnecessarily increase the number of schools; this we believe would be entirely obviated by requiring each school district to provide for building and contingent expenses by local taxation. This would doubtless be a sufficient check upon an undue multiplication of schools. We will now endeavor to give a few additional reasons, why we deem our plan the more likely to accomplish the desired result. At first thought it would appear that the present method of distribution according to the number of taxables ought to produce the result desired, and it was doubtless intended so to do at its adoption, but on a careful examination it will be found that its failure results from well established laws of population and its effect upon the value of property. These are, that as population increases the value of property increases, and that as the density of population increases the average cost of education per scholar decreases, while the reverse of both these takes place where population decreases, that is, the value of property falls while the average cost of education increases; thus in Bucks county, we find the average cost, per month, per capita, is but 43 cents while in Forest county it amounts to $2.12 or more than five times as much as in Bucks. These differences in cost arise from the fact that in densely populated districts each school has the maximum number of scholars, perhaps 70 or 80, that a single teacher can successfully instruct, but in the sparsely settled districts it often becomes necessary to have schools where, by reason of distance and bad roads, there will be but 15 or 20 scholars at most, yet there must be such schools or a large portion of the children of the State be left without the means of obtaining even the most elementary education. This single case will fully exemplify the utter impossibility of arriving at any near approximation to equality by Mr. Householder's system. Taking his own figures we find Forest county would get but $690.75 when the actual cost of instruction in 1864 for four months was $1,242.60. Thus by his distribution she would get but two months school. Bucks county would get $35,566.50 where the cost of instruction in 1864 for 8.28 months was $47,924.92. Here we see the rich county of Bucks would receive from the State an amount sufficient to keep her schools open 6 months at the average salary of teachers for the whole State, while the poor county of Forest, though paying precisely the same rate of tax as Bucks, would only get sufficient to keep her schools open 2 months. Does this look like equality? *Ab uno disce omnes.* This is probably an extreme case, but the same general principles prevail throughout the State and render any system based upon population, whether of children, adults, or taxables, objectionable and incompetent to produce any near approximation to the desired equality. By the method we propose, of distributing according to the number of schools, the $1,600,000.00 would give to each of the $12,566 schools in operation in 1864, $127.32 enabling each to keep open 5.14 months with the average teacher's salary of $32.79. This would give Forest county $1,782.48 and Bucks $32,657.58 and enable each to keep its school open the same length of time while bearing the same rate of taxation.

This we believe to be the nearest approximation possible at present to the true spirit of our common school system. With this view of the subject we shall await the action of the legislature, with the hope of seeing it acknowledge the true and fundamental principle of our school system, and make the richer portion of the State assist in providing for the education of the poorer, instead of as heretofore making the poor assist in supporting the rich.

JUDGE KINGS DECISION.

In another column will be found the decision of Judge King on the deserter's vote in Franklin county. The point, on which he sustains the motion to quash the petition, is that the Federal and State constitutions both provide that "No man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land." With the highest respect for Judge King's legal ability, as well as his personal merit, we cannot, but think that in this case he has allowed his personal aversion to the discharge of a disagreeable duty to bias his judgment. The act of Congress, disfranchising deserters, certainly does not deprive them of life, liberty or property. But it is in the nature of outlawry and authorizes similar proceedings; in fact almost exactly follows the proceedings in similar cases provided, by the laws of England as well as those of our own State. When we remember that outlawry is only resorted to where the criminel can not be arrested and brought to trial and punishment, and that this was the precise case of the deserters, the absurdity of requiring them to be arrested and tried by a jury of their peers is at once apparent. The Judge askes "is there any dearer right than the elective franchise and is that left entirely without protections? Which may be answered by asking, is there any greater crime than treason and shall it go unpunished? However much we may admire Judge Coulter's "I am a citizen of Pennsylvania;" we very much prefer the "talismanic" words "I am an American citizen."

SHALL THE WHITE TRAITOR VOTE AND NOT THE LOYAL BLACK?

"Judge King has decided that persons who evaded the draft or deserted from the military service of the United States are *legal voters.* This is just what the Democrats claimed them to be. How bitter a pill this decision must be for those Abolitionists to swallow, who bellowed so loudly against the reception of "Skedaddler's votes" at the last election."—*Bedford Gazette, January* 26, 1866.

It was entirely a work of supererogation for the *Gazette* to tell us that its party claimed deserter votes to be legal. We learned this significant fact during the late campaign. But we do not intend to discuss this matter at present, we design to contrast with the above a second quotation from the same issue. In speaking of the Republican delegation in Congress from this State who voted for Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia, the earnest, ardent, and zealous supporter of the right of traitors to vote, who controls its columns, thus relieves himself of the last month's accumulation of bile:

"Let those names be handed down to the latest posterity, on the roll of everlasting infamy, as those of traitors to their race, enemies to their country, and breakers of the law of God, which separates socially and politically the white and black people."

Reader, which do you think is entitled to vote? Do you think that the traitor "who evaded the draft, or deserted from the military service of the United States," to organize resistance at home; to shoot at our enrolling officers; to burn the property of Union men; and to encourage others to desert is entitled to all the rights that you are? And, if he is, do you not think that the honest colored man, who voluntarily entered the army and gave all his assistance to crush the rebellion is also entitled? If the traitor, the curse of his country and his children's shame, shall have a vote why shall not the patriot "by all his country's wishes blest," have the same rights? Will the *Gazette* tell us why a traitor should vote and not the patriot?

☞ We would call the special attention of our readers to the letter of General Andrew Jackson on the importance of protection to our home industry, which we publish in another column. The British manufacturers and their allies, the free traders, are making a vigorous effort just now to reestablish the old free trade system and to destroy our manufacturing interests once more. This letter written at a similar crisis in our national affairs is peculiarly applicable to our present circumstances and will be read with the deepest interest by the admirers of Old Hickory, in both parties.

THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.—The report of the Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, states that returns were received up to the 25th of October of 917 woolen mills, with 4,100 sets of cards and a weekly consumption of scoured wool of 2,225,545 pounds, of which 1,619,038 pounds were domestic, 61 3,497 pounds, or 28½ per cent foreign wool; 550 pounds, scoured wool is the weekly average per set. Of 624 woolen mills no statement has been received. From the official report of the United States Tax Commissioners, the woolen manufactured in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1865, was $121,-868,250,33.

THE STATE OF COLORADA.—William. J. Harden, a colored citizen of Colorado, telegraphs to Washington from Denver that negroes had the right of suffrage in that territory until 1864, when they were deprived of it by a law signed by Gov. Evans, and that the admission of Colorado at this time would render their disfranchisement perpetual. He contradicts, moreover, the assertion made in the East, that the enabling act has been complied with, especially that part which requires the constitution to accord with the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

THE Interior Department has just issued to the State of Iowa a swamp land patent of upward of 30,500 acres. The Land Office is actively engaged in bringing the work to a close for that State.

Legality of the Deserter Vote.

The following is the opinion of Judge King in the case of Rowe vs. Stenger, delivered in the court of quarter sessions of Franklin county on the 16th inst., in which he decides that deserters cannot be disfranchised without conviction by due process of law. Of the three points raised by the defence, he decides but one, as that governed the case, leaving the questions as to whether the law is *ex post facto* and as to the power of Congress to regulate suffrage in the States, undetermined. The case will go the Supreme Court in May next. We subjoin the opinion:

This case comes before us on the petition of twenty or more of the qualified electors of the county of Franklin, complaining that W. S. Stenger was not duly elected to the office of District Attorney; that the election was undue, and D. Watson Rowe was duly elected to said office.

The respondent has filed a motion to quash this petition for the following reasons:

1. Because said petition was not filed within ten days after the election for said office of District Attorney, held on the 10th day of October, 1865.

2. Because said petition was not filed until after the time of swearing the said W. S. Stenger into office had expired, nor until he was in fact sworn into said office without any objection being made.

3. Because the said petition is too vague, indefinite, and unprecise to entitle it to a hearing.

4. Because it does not appear that, if all that is stated upon the face of the petition is proved, the result of the election would be changed, or that the court would be compelled to declare the election an undue election.

5. Because even if it be true that the alleged persons named in the petition were deserters from the military service of the United States, and that they did vote for the said William S. Stenger, still said persons were qualified electors of Franklin county and this commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the act of Congress of March 3, 1865, entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes."

The first reason assigned has not been pressed, and but little stress has been laid on the second by the counsel for the respondent; and the views we are about to submit on the principal question in the case, as presented by the fourth and fifth reasons render it unnecessary to express any opinion upon the third reason assigned We come, therefore, to consider whether the votes of Curtis Dulepon, George Miller, John Talhelm and Abraham Sheeley were illegal, on the ground that these voters had been drafted into the military service of the United States, and had failed to report to the Provost Marshal of the 16th District of Pennsylvania, composed, in part, of the county of Franklin.

The counsel for the respondent make three points:

1. That the election laws of this commonwealth are exclusively within the complete and absolute control of the State authorities and cannot be modified or changed by Congress.

2. That the act of Congress of 3d March, 1865, so far as relates to all persons drafted into the military service of the United States prior to the passage thereof, is an *ex post facto* law and therefore unconstitutional and void.

3. That even if the act be constitutional the voters referred to in the petition could not be disfranchised, without hearing and trial according to the law of the land.

The first and second of these points involve questions of very grave importance and require time for their investigation; and having arrived at the conclusion that the provisions of the act of Congress cannot be enforced in this case, for the reasons we shall presently state, we express no opinion in regard to them.

That Congress has power to punish desertion or refusal to report when drafted, or for evading the draft by leaving the jurisdiction of the United States, we entertain no doubt; and no punishment that can lawfully be inflicted for such offences can be too severe These are crimes against the country of the most dangerous tendency, and admit of no palliation and excuse; and it was on account of this very enormity, that we hold that no man can justly and lawfully be deemed guilty of them, until such guilt has been judicially established. No man can be deprived of life, liberty or property unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. But the Federal and State constitutions guarantee this fundamental right to every citizen. Have these safeguards been provided, in the organic law of the Federal and State governments, for no purpose? Is there any dearer right than the elective franchise, and is that left entirely without protection? We can best answer these pregnant questions by quoting the eloquent language of Justice Coulter, in the case of Brown vs. Hummel, 6 Barr, 91: "The talismanic words, I am a citizen of Pennsylvania, secures to the individual his private rights, unless they are taken away by a trial, where he has an opportunity of being heard, by himself, his counsel and his testimony, *more majorum*, according to the laws and customs of our fathers, and the securities and safeguards of the constitution. Sir Edward Coke defines the meaning of the words, *by the law of the land.*—for they were used in *Magna Charta*, and have been sprinkled with the tears and blood of many patriots—to be a trial by due course and process of law: * * *

It is against the principles of liberty and common right to deprive a man of his property or *franchise*, while he is within the pale of the constitution and with his hand on the alter, without hearing and trial by the course and process of law."

In another part of the same opinion he speakes of the right of suffrage as the most important of all a man's franchises, and asks "who does not feel its value, and who but would turn pale if he thought he could be deprived of it with out a hearing or trial. These fundamental principles of civil liberty cannot be overlooked or disregarded by the courts, to which we all look for protection without seriously imperiling the safety of the people- It is a thousand times better, therefore, that Mr. Rowe should lose the office he claims, than that his right thereto should be declared by trampling under feet the sacred right to which we have just adverted, that no man shall be condemned without an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.

For the reasons we have thus hastily and imperfectly presented, we sustain the motion to quash the petition.

THE FREEDMEN OF MARYLAND.—Senator Creswell has received a number of letters from different parts of Maryland, stating that the freedmen, even in that State which pronounced in favor of emancipation, are constantly and brutally attacked by the returned rebels, and are in such imminent peril of their lives that the Freedmen's Bureau, under military protection, must be maintained. It is expected that he will give to the public this important correspondence. Thus we are every day newly admonished of the necesssity of maintaining the stronghold of national authority even in the border States.

T. BUCHANAN READ, the painter and poet is being urged at Washington for a foreign mission.

COLT'S great pistol factory is ready once more for operation. It was partially destroyed by fire some time since.

A NEW territory is about to be created from the vast region of country lying west of Arkansas.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1866.

SENATE.

A joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the Burlington & Missouri railroad was passed. The bill for the appointment of pension agents by the President was taken up and passed. Mr. Stewart gave notice that on Wednesday next he would call up a bill for the administration of Colorado. Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Cowan offered an amendment restricting the operations of the Bureau to the States lately in rebellion. M. Trumbull said this would exempt from the operations of the bureau the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware and Maryland. Mr. Guthrie contended for the exemption of Kentucky from the operations of the bill. No vote was taken. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was not in session, having adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. 1866.

SENATE.

The Committee on the condition of the late rebellious States reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution which provides that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned according to numbers, but where persons are disfranchised on account of race or color, all such persons shall be excluded from the basis of representation; which was laid over for the present. The bill in relation to the qualification of jurors was taken up and discussed, and then postponed until Thursday. The resolution to refer the papers and documents on the subject of the representation of the lately rebellious States to the Committee on Reconstruction, was passed. The bill for the enlargement of the powers of the freedmen's bureau was taken up. An amendment to restrict its operations only to the States formerly in rebellion was not adopted. A proposition to abolish military jurisdiction met with a like fate. An executive session was held. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced for the defence of the Northeastern frontier to regulate elections in the District of Columbia; to prevent the passing of counterfeit United States money; for the establishment of a navy yard on the Deleware river; granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812; to prescribe an oath of office for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union, all of which were referred. Mr. Stevens offered a resolution, which he subsequently withdrew, to instruct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report upon the expediency of granting a loan to the Republic of Mexico, to enable her to prevent the establishment of a monarchical government on her soil. Mr. Williams offered a resolution calling for the immediate trial by court martial of Jeff. Davis and other leading men of the late rebel government. A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, making the Chief Justice of the United States the legal successor to the chief magistracy if both President and Vice President should die or unable to act, was referred. A series of resolutions declaratory of the status of the Southern States, was offered and referred. A resolution congratulating the President on his refusal to accept a present of a carriage and horses was offered, but no definite action was taken. A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution was offered (see Senate) in regard to representation. The matter was discussed at length. Adjourned. The debate will be continued to day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. 1866.

SENATE.

A bill was introduced to amend the act for the relief of seamen and others on the books of vessels lost at sea, which gives officers of the navy and marine corps compensation, not to exceed one month's sea pay, for personal effects lost at sea, provided that no loss prior to April, 1861, be paid. It provides, in addition, that the bounty money paid to any seaman or marine, when enlisting, be deducted from his prise money. The bill to meet the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims against the Government was reported. An amendment to the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, sets forth that it would not take effect, except upon the principle that all persons there should be equal before the law. An amendment to the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes on credit were reported; it stated that if it should become expedient to change the style of postage stamps, the Postmaster General be authorized to so modify the present contract as will allow the contractors a sum sufficient to cover the the expenses of manufacturing. Ordered to be printed. A petition from the artisans of the country for the adoption of the eight-hour system was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A petition from the citizens of Alleghany co., Pa., asking for the relief of the sufferers by the recent explosion of the Alleghany arsenal, was referred. A protest from the California Legislature against the survey and sale of mining lands of the United States was printed and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. A protest from the citizens of St. Lawrence county New York, against the renewal of the reciprocity treaty was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Military Committee reported against the sale of public property at Point Lookout, which was for the present suspended. The bill to enlarge the powers of the freedmen's bureau was then taken up, pending the discusion of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Committee on Reconstruction were instructed to report upon the expediency of authorizing the taking of a census of the United States during the present year. A series of resolutions were offered and referred declaring that the United States Government was formed by the people, and not by States as such; and that the doctrine of State rights is subversive of all governments. By an act of secession the States forfeit their rights and privileges, and the territory formerly controlled by them reverts to the Government. The resolution also declares that Texas should be set apart for the colored population. The amendment in relation to the apportionment of direct taxes and representation was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. 1866.

SENATE.

A joint resolution was offered proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting payment by the United States, or any State, for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves, nor for debts contracted in aid of the rebellion against the National Government; referred. Samuel J. Kirkwood was sworn in as a Senator rom Iowa. A petition from citizens of Colorado was presented, asking that the Territory be admitted as a State, but with the word "white" stricken from her constitution; also, another asking that the right of suffrage be extended to women. A resolution was agreed to, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report what legislation is necessary for the protection of loyal citizens whose property was confiscated by rebels. The bill to enlarge the scope of the freedmen's bureau was taken up. An unsuccessful attempt was made to nullify the title to the Sea-island lands, given by General Sherman to the negroes. Several other dilatory amendments were made, and all negatived. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced giving soldiers of the war of 1812 increased pensions. Also, a bill granting additional bounties to the soldiers of 1861 and '62. The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in regard; to apportionment of representation, was taken up and discussed at great length. The House adjourned without coming to a conclusion on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. 1866.

SENATE.

The bill relative to the sale of postage stamps on credit was reported. A bill was introduced abrogating the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and investing the government of the city in a commission to be appointed by the President. A petition was presented asking for such action as shall prevent States from making any distinctions in civil rights on account of color or race. The bill to restrict the expense of the collection of soldiers' claims was called up and discussed without result. The bill to extend the powers of the freedmen's bureau was taken up, debated, and passed; yeas 37, nay 10. An executive session was held. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Twenty-five thousand copies of the reports of Generals Grant and Schurz on the Southern States, were ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted requesting the Commissioner of agriculture to communicate to the House the amount of revenue received and disbursements made by his bureau since he took charge of the same. The Committee on Commerce were instructed to report upon the propriety of renumerating owners of property thrown overboard or otherwise destroyed at sea in order to preserve human life in case of shipwreck. The Committee on the District of Columbia were instructed to report a bill excluding room suffrage in the District all parties who have voluntarily borne arms against the United States. A resolution was adopted asking for information whether any employees of the Government who could not take the oath were required to give bonds, and whether the sureties were liable for breach thereof. The discussion of the suffrage amendment was resumed. No vote was taken, and the House adjourned without coming to any action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. 1866.

SENATE.

A bill was introduced to provide for the improvement of certain harbors in Ohio; referred to the Committee on Commerce. A resolution was submitted directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediancy of providing by law that bank directors, who were organized under the authority of the United States laws, should give bonds for the faithful performance of their duty. A resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of pensions to the widows of enlisted men employed as artificers, was agreed to. It was ordered that when the Senate adjourned it adjourn until Monday next. The House bill for the extension of time for the withdrawal of goods for consumption from public store-houses, was called up and passed. A resolution was introduced and adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of appropriating one thousand dollars for erection of a post office and custom-house at Topeka, Kansas. A bill to amend an act entitled an act for the relief of seamen and others, borne on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service, was called up. The bill was passed as reported by the Naval Committee. A discussion on the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States then took place, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A petition of ten thousnad citizens and soldiers of the United States for the equalization of bounties to soldiers who served in the suppression of the rebellion, for an increase of pensions to disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, and reminding Congress of the feeling of the public in favor of confiscation of the lands of the rebels and their donation to the soldiers was presented. A report from the Committee on Elections stated that Alexander H. Coffroth, who has the certificate of election for the Sixteenth congressional district of Pennsylvania, has *prmia facia* the right to the seat from that district, and is entitled to his seat. A report from the minority of the Committee stated that W. H. Koontz is entitled to his seat. The reports lie over for future consideration. A resolution was introduced and passed directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report as to the expediency of directing the Secretary of War to construct a military road from the western boundary of Minnesota to the gold fields of Idaho and Montana; and also, for the protection of the emigrants, to establish military post along the line of said road. A discussion then took place on the constitutional representative amendment. Adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23.

SENATE.

A remonstrance against Sunday-car travel was presented. A resolution was presented commending the action of our Representatives in voting for the colored suffrage bill, and requesting our Senators to support and vote for the measure. The committee appointed at the last session to investigate the alleged railroad bribery case (the $30,000 affair) made a long report upon the matter, which was ordered to be printed. A debate ensued. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The resolution making appropriation of five hundred dollars to the heirs of Cornplanter, and five hundred more for a tombstone to be placed over his grave, were passed. The Indians were on the floor of the House at the time. An act authorizing an additional notary public for this city was passed. In the evening, the resolutions in regard to the death of President Lincoln were depated and eulogies were delivered upon the distinguished deceased. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24.

SENATE.

Petitions in favor of and remonstrances against the running of Sunday cars were presented. A memorial of the managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for an appropritlon was offered. A bill was presented which provides that as by act of Congress deserters are disfranchised, and therefore not citizens of the United States, and so being unable to vote, that any election officer who receives the vote of such disfranchised person, or any deserter who attempts to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and liable to severe punishment. The Senate then met the House in joint convention and afterwards adjourned. (See House.)

HOUSE.

A bill was presented prescfibing eight hours as the limit of daily labor, the provisions of the act to extend only to Philadelphia. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Thomas of this city, on account of an accident sustained by him on the railroad. The committee appointed to investigate the railroad bribery case made a further report. The Senate entered, and the two chambers resolved into joint convention, and proceeded to count the votes of the late election. John F. Hartranft was declared elected Auditor General, and James H. Campbell Surveyor General. A bill was presented for the relief of citizens of Chambersburg, whose property was destroyed by rebels, in the invasion. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

Several private bills were passed. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Joint resolutions were introduced instructing our Senators and Representatives at Washington to apportion Representatives according to the whole people not disfranchised. They were made the special order for Thursday, February 1st. An act extending the time for presenting military claims for one year was ordered to a third reading. An act authorizing the tax upon mortgages to be deducted from the tax upon the real estate upon which the mortgages is secured was lost. A resolution to print a number of copies of the resolution and proceedings relative to the death of President Lincoln was defeated. A bill to amend the revenue laws of the Commonwealth was presented. A copy of the joint resolutions in regard to the death of President Lincoln was ordered to be forwarded to Mrs. Lincoln. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The resolution, ordering four hundred copies of the speeches, resolutions, etc., of the House, in regard to the death of President Lincold, which was defeated on Thursdry, was again called up and passed. Petitions for and against Sunday travel were presented. A number of bills were passed, and the House adjourned until Monday.

THE TARIFF.

GEN. JACKSON TO DR. COLEMAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1824.

SIR: I have had the honor this day to receive your letter of the 21st inst., and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten that I have never solicited office, nor when called called upon by the constituted authorities have ever declined where I conceived my services would be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incmubent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political or national question pending before and about which the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion on the tariff. I answer that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. The expedience of the late war ought to teach us a lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot who saw the privations, dangers, and difficulties experienced for the want of a proper means of defense during the last war who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country if embroiled, or rest it for defense on the precarious means of national resources to be derived from commerce, in a state of war with a maritime power which might destroy that commerce to prevent our obtaining the means of defence and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessing of freedom.

Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defense. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which He has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals — with lead, iron and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defense, they onght to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our own country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war. Beyond this I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and revenue, and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic, inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a moneyed aristocracy dangerous to the liberties of the country.

This tariff—I mean a judicious one —possesses more fanciful than real dangers. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market, either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels of labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your bread-stuffs and distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women, and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time we should become a little more *Americanized*, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be paupers ourselves.

It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt and afford us the means of that defense withiu ourselves on which the safety and liberty of our country depend; and last, though not least, gives a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinions generally on the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you I would not barter them for any office or situation of a temporal character that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment, and should, indeed, despise myself if I could believe myself capable of acquiring the confidence of any by means so ignoble.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

RAPID CONVERSION.—The New York *Times* of Thursday, says:

We learn from our special Washington dispatch of last evening that at the Republican caucus of Monday night there was a majority of two to one in favor of *qualified*, as opposed to *universal*, negro suffrage.

The vote of the House, on Thursday, however, showing a majority of two to one in favor of *universal*, against *qualified*, suffrage would indicate if the information given by the *Times* is correct the most rapid conversion on record. If the Republican members were two to one in favor of qualified suffrage on Monday night, they must have changed their minds in a body between Monday and Thursday. And yet Mr. Raymond did not make a speech in all that time The thing is inexplicable.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

THE re-organization of the armies of the Republic to be be in accordance with a plan furnished by Gen. Grant, which plan has been embraced in a bill now before Congress.

EX-SLAVEHOLDERS and traitors throughout the South are acting with great brutality towards aged and infirm negroes, who are a charge to parishes.

Protection to Southern Loyalty.

The Memphis Daily Loyalist states that, at a recent meeting of old citizens at Walnut Hill Mississippi, resolutions warning those who did not go into the rebellion to leave that section of the country at once, were adopted. A memorial from Nashville now on its way to Washington, sets forth that such is the feeling in that State, that if those who were in rebellion, obtain control of civil affairs, there will be no safety for loyal men in that State, and that, rather than this should happen, they would prefer that the State should remain under, provisional, or even military government, for some time to come. Soon after hostilities ceased it is well known that open military rule was relaxed and the civil courts opened; the first use made of them by pardoned rebels and sympathizing secessionists was to institute prosecutions against Union men, and especially against those who entered the military service of the United States, for damages. Willing judges and complaisant juries have been found to award and enforce these claims It was to put an end to these persecutions and to protect loyal men from these annoying persecutions that Lieutenant General Grant issued his order of the 12th.

There is no doubt whatever that the hatred of the men who, living at the South, remained true to the flag, is more intense than toward the blacks or the whites of the North. The manifestation of a disposition to persecute and hunt down these men is calculated to increase the difficulties that beset the work of reconstruction, already sufficiently involved. Whether the States are in or out of the Union; whether they are to be rebuilded from the foundation, or restored on the old theory that they have simply been out of their proper relations to the Federal Government are questions about which loyal and good men may differ, but there is no division of sentiment as to what is the plain duty of the Government toward those who, through evil and good report have adhered to it. They will be protected, though civil government is not restored in the Southern States during the next twenty years.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

PENNSYLVANIA COAL.—The amount of anthracite coal mined and sent to market from Pennsylvania in 1865, was 9,488,396 tons. In 1860 the amount as stated in the census was 9,397,332. This is a very slight increase in quantity, although the value has been greatly enhanced.

A FORT SMITH, Arkansas, paper, says the price of "poor green lumber" in that place is $50 per thousand feet. "And yet," says the paper, "we have in great abundance the best of timber, including pine upon our river banks, and are actually in the greatest coal region in the world—in the center of a coal bed 400 miles in length."

DURING the year 1865 about 125,000,000 letters passed through the Post Office of the city of New York. The amount of postage on both letters and papers, was $1,721,579 40; amount received for box rents, $67,786 75; expenses of office, $359,791 71; profit to Government over expenses, $350,174 22.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN TUCKER, dec'd.

The understgned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of E. M. Alsip, Esq., adm'r of Stephen Tucker, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M S. L. RUSSELL, Auditor.

Jan. 19, 1866.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of a Writ of vend. exponas and sundry Writs of fi. fa., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 123 acres more or less about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and new double log barn thereon erected. Adjoining lands of John Swarts, Daniel Davis and others, situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Sleighter.

ALSO.

One lot of ground in Clearville, fronting 59 feet on Main street and extending back 173 feet to an alley; adjoining lot of John L. Grove on the east, and George Weimer on the west, situate in the town of Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county, and taker in execution as the property of Isaac Mickseel.

ALSO.

One lot of ground (unimproved) containing 20 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Noah Diehl on the South, and others, situate in Napier township.

ALSO, another lot of ground (unimproved) containing ten acres, more or less, adjoining land of Joseph Souser, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Flegle.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

January 19, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 13th day of February next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The final account of Adam Weaverling, Adm'r of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The account of Levi Hardinger, Adm'r of Jonathan C. Dicken, dec'd, who was Executor of the last will, &c. of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Jeremiah Baughman, Adm'r of the estate of Jonathan Snider, late of the United States Army, dec'd.

The account of Frederick Mowry, Adm'r of the estate of Henry Mowry, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of Atriel Koontz, Adm'r of the estate of Charles Koontz, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

The account of James Sill, Adm'r. of the estate of Peter Berkheimer, late of St. Clair tp. dec'd.

The account of J. B. Cessna, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of Jacob H. Orris, late of Bedford twp., dec'd.

The account of Andrew B. Snowberger, Adm'r. of the estate of Polly Replogle, late of S. Woodberry tp., dec'd

The account of John Zook, Esq., Adm'r. with the will annexed of Maria Zook, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, Adm'r. with the Will annexed of Jos. O. Blackburn, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fritz, Adm'r of the estate of Matilda Fritz, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The final account of John S. Grove, Adm'r. of the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

The account of Wm. S. Elder, one of the Administrators of the estate of Robert Elder, dec'd. who was guardian of Charles & Matilda Nicodemus, minor children of John A. Nicodemus, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Jamison, Adm'r. of the estate of Lawrence Jamison, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Philip Snider, guardian of Geo. W., Leonard N., Eve Ann and John W. Snider, minor children of John and Sophia Snider, dec'd.

The guardianship account of Jacob Lentz, guardian of Nancy Jane, Louisa and Henry Longenecker, minor children of Mary Longenecker, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Wm. Jackson Kerr, Adm'r of the estate of Mary Kerr, late of Harrison tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Kegg, Adm'r of Rachel Kegg, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

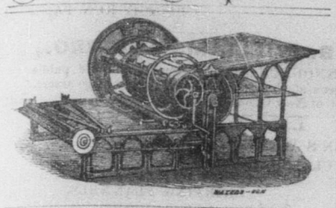
The account of Josiah Mowry, Adm'r of the estate of John R. Mowry, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of David M. Replogle, Adm'r of the estate of Geo. Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The second account of Jas. M. Barndollar, Esq. one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

The second account

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1866.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

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The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

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SAVE YOUR MONEY.—If our subscribers who are in arrears for subscriptions to the INQUIRER, desire to save money, they can do so by paying up before or at the February Court, as we intend charging all who are in arrears after that time $2,50 and those who do not pay within the year, $3.00 while all those who pay up at or before that time will be left off with $2,00. We are compelled to this course because we are too heavily involved to lay out of our money two or three years, We want to do every thing for our patrons that we can consistently and in *return they must pay up promptly*. Paper, ink, labor, rent, count up to almost fabulous rates, and we must keep close accounts. Take our advice and save the EXTRA DOLLAR. Two dollars per year to-day are worth more to us than three can possibly be three or four years after this even if we do only make half a living. SAVE YOUR MONEY.

OUR readers will find an interesting and instructive Dialogue on the first page of this paper, welworthy of perusal.

☞ The Rev. Barrow will deliver the fourth of his sermons on the Women of the New Testament at the Court Honse next Sabbath afternoon. Subject: "The Woman that was a Sinner." Services at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

A DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.—The residence of Joseph Shirk, in Middle Woodberry township, was entirely consumed by fire on the 10th ult. The loss is estimated at $1500. There was no insurance as usual. The fire occurred from an imperfect flue. We have heard very few particulars.

LIBEL SUITS.—Hon. John Cessna has commenced two suits, for libel, one against Meyers and Shannon, and the other against Meyers and Mengel. They will be tried at the next term of our Court.

☞ On or about the 20th of December, ult., Treasury Certificate No. 210,589 for $500.20, in favor of Mary A. Beltz, widow of Abraham Beltz, late of Company G, 101st Regiment Peunsylvania Volunteers, was forwarded from the office of the editors of this paper, through the Bedford Post Office, to Schellsburg, to receive the signature of the claimant. We are informed that it never came to hand. The clerk in the Bedford office recollects, very distinctly, our mailing it here, and the only manner we can account for its loss, is that it must have been given out at Schellsburg to some person not entitled to receive it. If any such person or persons have received it they will please hand it to Mrs. Mary A. Beltz, or to the editors of this paper, immediately. Payment has been stopped at the Paymaster General's Office, as well as the office of the Paymaster for this District.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.—The following letter from Judge Rose of Altoona, to B. M. Greene, in regard to the Piano purchased of him speaks for itself:

ALTOONA, January 20, 1866.

B. M. GREENE, Esq.—Dear Sir.—Allow me to express to you my entire satisfaction with the Steinway & Son's Piano, purchased of you last March. As far as I am able to judge it combines *all* the necessary requisites of a *perfect* instrument. Quite a number of performers have tried it, and ALL pronounce Steinway & Son's as UNEQUALLED. I have not the least hesitation in recommending their make as the *best*, and hope those of my friends who desire a *good* article may give you a call. Respectfully,

B. F. ROSE.

These splendid Pianos and also Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, can be seen at Mr. Greene's Music Store, Huntingdon, Pa. Mr. Greene is the sole agent for this county, and persons wishing a good instrument should not fail to give him a call, or send for a circular.

These instruments can be seen, and any information desired, had, by calling on Dr. Hickok of Bedford, who is Mr. Greene's agent.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.—Public notice is invited to this article. Manufactured only by Zeigler & Smith, of Philadelphia. Read their advertisements in this issue.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE.—This new and popular magazine has taken a great start in popular favor. The number for Jan. 13th contains the first chapters of a new popular tale, entitled "How I Made a Fortune in Wall Street, and How I Got Married," written by a gentleman of long experience in the ins and outs of that celebrated locality. The great charm of this story is that it is a collection of facts, with only a change of names, and it promises a great deal of information that will be of thrilling interest to the general reader, and of particular importance to every one who wishes to know how fortunes are made and lost in New York. This Magazine has forty-eight handsome pages, and contains a great variety of popular tales, domestic stories, pithy essays and sketches of travel, and is remarkably cheap.

We learn that the news dealers already take twenty thousand copies a week. For terms, see advertisement.

WE commend to the special attention of our readers, that very valuable journal for the Household, the Children, the Garden, the Orchard, and the Farm, viz: the *American Agriculturist*, published by ORANGE JUDD & Co., 41 Park Row, New York City, at only $1.50 a year. It is full of good things, useful to every person, no matter where his residence, or what his occupation. We learn that the present volume (25th,) opens with an increase of more than twenty thousand subscribers. The paper itself, good as it has hitherto been, is greatly increased in size, appearance, and intrinsic value. A dollar and a half can scarcely be better invested. Send on your subscriptions to the publishers, as above. The first number of this volume contains 40 pages; and can be obtained, as a specimen, on remitting 15 cents to the publishers.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—We take great pleasure in recommending to the travelling public the United States Hotel, at Harrisburg. This convenient and popular House, now under the polite and efficient management of W.H. Emminger & Co., Proprietors, and successors to D. H. Hutchison, is now made a first class House, and everyway adapted to the comfort and pleasure of the travelling public. The table is well supplied with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style.

Located midway between the two great depots, and only a few steps from each, gives it an advantage over all others.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—The contents of this best of the juvenile Monthlies for February are as follow: Puck's Work, by Gail Hamilton; The Ice Fairies, by Mary L. Smith; Lessons in Magic, VI; Frost-Work: The Tale of Two Knights, II; A Visit to Mount Vernon, by J. T. Trow-bridge; The Four Seasons, by Lucretia P. Hale; A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life, II; Afloat in the Forest, by Captain Mayne Reid; and the Puzzle Department. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. For terms, see their advertisement in in another column.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE.—No. 4 of this new and interesting periodical is now out. How I made a Fortune in Wall street is the leading story—and whoever wishes to know how bogus companies are managed and the unsuspecting taken in and done for—and also how a man made a fortune and married a wife, had better read it. The other leading artieles are, A Hidden Treasure, a charming story by Mrs. Oliphant; In Charge of Treasure, a powerfully-writen East India sketch; Life in Algers; Why I never Married, or a Bachelor's Excuse; Old Primrose Crib, and how it was not Cracked; Matrimony over the Water, or How they do things in France; Greenwich Observatory; Stapleford Grange, a thrilling tale; Dr. Angelo Annibale, or the Mad Doctor of Rome; The Ancient Femans; Bridal Musings &c., &c. A capital number of forty-eight pages, and for sale by all newsdealers, at ten cents a copy. Published by O. P. Baily & Co., New York, at $4 a year, or $1 for three months. Specimen copies ten cents.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for February opens upon us with a full length portrait of Mr. Gladstone, who since the death of Lord Palmerston, may be regarded as the foremost man of England. As a fitting accompaniment the first paper of the month is his Address to the University of Edinburg. A biographical sketch is also furnished by the editor. Next follows an article on the Bibliography of Tennyson from the new *Fort-nightly Review*, followed by a dozen other selections of various character and merit. We observe that they are taken less from the stately quarterlies and more from the monthly magazines, such as Macmillan's and Fraser's Bentley's Miscellany, Temple Bar, and Leisure Hour, and that sharp weekly the *Saturday Review*.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The American reprint (by Leonard Scott & Co. 38 Walker St. N. Y.) of the December number of this excellent quarterly is on our table, and as usual is full of the most interesting matter. The leading article or Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Poet, Philosopher and Conversationalist, is written in a spirit, showing a high appreciation of one of the greatest intellects of the Eighteenth century. The other articles are, "German Novelists;" "Plato and the other companions of Socrates," "Henry Taylor's Later Plays and Minor Poems," "Pindar and his Age" "On the Gothic Renaissance in English Literature," The "Cattle Plague."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for February contains: Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum; Euthanasy; Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men; Indian Summer; An International Affair; Sweet Clover; The Red Jacket Medal; The Witnesses; Armadale; To the Unreturning Braves; Diamonds and Other Gems; Christmas Guests; The Holidays; the March to the Sea; Charlotte Bronte's Lucy Snowe; Winning his Spurs; Names of Places; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February presents an unusually attractive table of contents. English Opinion on the American War. Two Pictures, a poem. The Freedman's Story, I. The Origin of the Gypsies. Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books, II. A Landscape Painter. Court-Cards. Riviera di Ponente. Doctor Johns, XIII. The Chimney-Corner for 1866, II. Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy. Three Months among the Reconstructionists. Reviews and Literary Notices, etc.

OF COURSE HE COULD NOT.—The other day a gentleman who has a wife and children, a few miles from this town, actually refused to subscribe for a copy of the "Photograph Family Record." He was courteously asked to give his reasons, but he could not do so.

American Educational Monthly (Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co. 130 Grand Street, New York) for January begins the third volume of this excellent educational journal. It covers the whole range of popular educational literature and ought to be in the hands of every one interested in educational matters. The present number contains eleven articles on various topics pertaining to its peculiar sphere, besides editorial, Notes and Correspondence, Review of current publications, Educational intelligence &c.

Arthur's Home Magazine for February contains more than its usual variety and the taste must be hard to please indeed, that does not find something both interesting and profitable within the limits of the twenty-six articles making up this number. The engravings, "The Good Samaritan and "At the Sweets" are themselves worth the price of the number. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co. 323 Walnut street Philadelphia.

Broad Top Correspondence.

HELENA, Pa., Jan. 26, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Last evening, the 24th inst., a goodly portion of the people of Broad Top City, Fairplay, Dudley, and other places, in the vicinity of the Broad Top coal region, were permitted, and highly gratified to meet at the new Methodist Meeting House, in Helena for, the express purpose of listening to the celebrated oratress, Miss Susannah Evans, in the recital of her popular and entertaining lecture, entitled, "The Soldier's Empty Sleeve." After due process of organization, by the choice of Rev. Wm. R. Jones, as president of the meeting, assisted by a corps of eight Vice Presidents, consisting of Messrs. David Rowland, Richard Crook, Jno. Morris, Jno. O. Jones, T. D. Rees, D. W. Williams, Thomas Swain, and O. G. McCrillis, and by the choice of Mr. Silas Evans, as Sec'y to report proceedings to the Welsh press, and O. G. Crillis to report to the English press.

This much being done and the process of organization completed, our first pleasure was to listen to the discoursing of a splendid piece of music by the Helena Choir, whose services had been secured for the occasion, under the direction of Mr. Silas Evans. We should not feel justified by omitting to mention in this place, that much credit is due this body of singers, for the admirable manner in which they rendered their several parts, as as a consequence, adding much to the pleasures of the occasion. After which the President, with a few preliminary remarks, introduced to the audience the oratress of the evening. The speaker after repeating the subject of her lecture, and mentioning its several synonyms, among which were courage, fidelity, and other cardinal virtues, convinced the audience that she was mistress of her subject, mentioning in their several connections, most prominently, the gallant defenders of our country, the officer and the common soldier—and making favorable and eloquent especial mention of our Grant, our Sherman and our Sheridan, touching upon various interesting points in American history, aptly delineating our duties as citizens, to the soldier, and no less aptly portraying the duties of the soldiers, to themselves, in resisting and overcoming the vice of intemperance, and the other sordid animal appetites of humanity, and the sustaining of good characters as citizens—advocating the erection of some suitable monument in every county in our Union, to the memory of our brave soldier dead, either in shape of column, granite monument, or memorial halls, with each and every soldiers name of the county who may have fought for, or lain down his life for his country and his people, plainly and prominently engraved thereon, that in addition to the already made record inscribed upon the tablet of our hearts, we may have still other monitors to point us to our duty, and to the past, that succeeding generations shall look upon them, and wonder of the great revulsion our country withstood, and the fearless daring of its brave defenders—and closing with an eloquent tribute to our country, in view of its greatness, the value and superiority of its institutions, its immense area, and last, but not least, its genuine feeedem. We can, in this connection, do no more than to repeat the expressed sentiment of all, that the subject was well handled. With a splended rendering of "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by the choir, the meeting adjourned, and the company, fully satisfied, made their way to their respective homes. We must not omit to mention that it is due to our esteemed citizen, Thomas John, Esq., that it was mainly through his enterprise and liberality, that we were permitted to enjoy the rich treat. We can only wish that we all may be witness of many such recurring scenes of pleasure and profit. ORANGE G. M'CRILLIS, Secy.

LADIES' FRIEND.—This beautiful magazine for February full of fashion and literature of the first order, is before us. The steel engravings, fashion plates and literary matter, have stamped this periodical as one of the best and rendered it one of the most popular in this country. The price is $2 50.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., February 1.

Flour	$10.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	25	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. C. H. Savage, Mr. JOSIAH COOK, of Wellersbrg, Somerset co., Pa. and Miss MATTIE WILHELM, of New Bridgeport, Londonderry tp., Bedford co.

On Sunday, Jan. 21, by David V. Evans, Esq., Mr. GEO. W. BEALS and Miss CATHARINE HOYMAN, all of Londonderry tp.

In Middle Woodberry tp., Jan. 16th, 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Stans. Hooper, Mr. DAVID R. POTTER, of Waterside, to Miss LIEBIE NOBLE.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, by Rev. A. Essick, on the 25th of Jan., Mr. JOSEPH C. DEREMER, to Miss EMMA W. BLAIR, both of Cumberland Valley.

DIED.

In St. Clairsville, Jan. 21st, 1866, LIZZIE, daughter of William and Annie Sill, aged 5 years, 2 mo. and 16 days.

"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with tender care;
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed
And bade it blossom there."

In St. Clairsville, ELLA VIRGINIA, infant daughter of William and Annie Sill.

From our circle, little Ella,
Early hast thou passed away!
But the angels say, another
Joins our holy song to-day!
Weep no longer, parents,
Join with them the sacred lay.

In Lewistown, Snyder co., Pa., Jan. 21st, 1866, SAMUEL B. WEYANDT, aged 25 years, 2 mo. and 3 days.

New Advertisements.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Estate of JOHN M. BURGER, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB B. KAGARICE,
feb2:6t Administrator.

MRS. M. A. STEWART

IS SELLING OFF HER

IMMENSE STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS,

PREPARATORY TO

REMOVING TO

LEWISTOWN.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

BUY CHEAP.

PERSONS DESIRING TO

GET BARGAINS

CAN BE ACCOMMODATED

AS SHE IS DETERMINED

TO SELL OFF HER STOCK AT

THE LOWEST PRICE.

feb2

THE NEW YORK

WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

OF

48 Pages, 48 Pages,

Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to

POPULAR LITERATURE,

SCIENCE and ART.

It will contain:
The best popular Tales.
The best domestic Stories.
The best Sketches of Travel.
The best papers on Popular Science.
The best short Popular Essays.
The best Poems, Biographies, &c. &c.

It gives

MORE AND BETTER FOR THE MONEY

Than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens—Chambers—The Cornhill and other leading foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of original matter by the best authors. Was begun, January 13th,

How I Made a Fortune in Wall street,

and

HOW I GOT MARRIED.

A splended, original and true story, written for the NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has ever been published. To be completed in a few weeks. As the magazine is stereotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the MAGAZINE, but when they are not accessible, we have the following—cash in advance—

TERMS:

One copy, one year	$400
One copy, three months	1.00
Two copies, one year	7.00
Five copies, 1 year and one extra to agents	20.00

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.

ITS SUCCESS.—This Magazine has so exactly met a great public want, that

20,000 copies are now printed.

with every prospect of a vastly greater edition as soon as the public is generally aware of its merits.

Address,

O. H. BAILY & CO.,
Publishers N. Y. Weekly Magazine,
No. 7 Beekman St., New York.

feb2

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,651yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
jeb2:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of ANN ELIZABETH NICODEMUS, late of Napier township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER,
Harrison tp., Jan. 26, 1866. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Estate of GEORGE W. BADGLEY, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ASA M. WILLIAMS,
Jan. 26, 1866. Administrator.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS
Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 12th day, A. D. 1866.

John E. Satterfield, *Foreman.*	Joseph Taylor
R L Replogle	Josiah Elder,
David Fluck	Westley Bennett
James McFerren	John L Grove
John R. Jordan	John Fletcher of B
Lewis A May	David Mann
Edwin Wright	Abraham Herman
Leonard Bittner	Josiah Ott
J A Pearson	Horatio J Means
Francis Beard	Tilman Northcraft
Alvey Boylan	John G Hartley
Jacob Anderson	Alex W Shoemaker.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

M L Hetrick	Joseph H Griffith
Jacob Deremer	Michael Holderbaum
Bostian Kegg	C B Kochendorfer
Peter Imler	William Gillespie
John A Gump	Geo Zimmers of A
Asa S Stuckey	Peter Arnold
George Smith	James Allison
Wilson Sparks	Henry H Fisher
Thomas Spear	Solomon Shrader
Peter Clingerman	Stephen G Wright
Isaac B Mock	A J. Woodcock
Eben Pennell	A J Snively
Robert Keremer	William Lashly
Alex J Price	Henry Gates
Lemuel Evans	Adam Weaverling
Peter Koons	Alexander Ritchey
Thomas Way	Hosea Hudson
Henry Fluck	Duncan McVicker
Michael H Diehl	John Boyer

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF JURORS
for Special Term, 3rd Monday, 19th day of February, A. D. 1866.

Samuel Dubbs	Jacob Roads
Dan'l Longenecker	John S King
Philip Berkstresser	W W Shuck
Tobias Boor	Christopher Osborn
William F Woy	Wm S Elder
Jesse Geller	David Foor
Andrew Crisman	John Filler
David Dickey	Jeremiah Thompson
Grundy F Ake	Thomas Johnson
Frank Growden	Jacob S Brown
Geo W Williams	Jeremiah E Black
Lewis B Waltz	John W Crisman
Jas T Mattingly	B. R. Ashcom
J H Wilkinson	Levi Biddle
William Boor	James M Snowden
Daniel Walter	John Amos sr
Richard McMullin	Jacob Pee
Jacob L Albright	Isaac Mengel
William Young	James Barefoot

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

PETITIONS FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have filed their applications for tavern license, and that said applications will be presented to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 12th day of February next, for allowance:

Isaac Mengel, Bedford borough.
Jas L. Prince, Saxton.
Jacob T. & D Weaverling, Bloody Run bor.
Josiah Ritchey, near Pattonsville.
Sam'l R. Bottomfield, Bloody Run.
D. & M. Ott, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. M. Pierson, Woodberry.
Abel Dull, Juniata tp.
David Weimer, Clearville.
A. J. Pensell, Rainsburg.

jan19 O. E. SHANNON, Clk.

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for Special Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, in which Hon. Alex. King, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, has been heretofore concerned as Counsel. To be tried by the Hon. George Taylor, at Bedford, commencing on MONDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1866:

Joseph Baily vs. Jackson Stuckey.
Simon Walter vs. McCormick & Helsel.
Thos. B. Keating vs. Bedford Rail Road Co.
Sarah Fisher vs. David Karns.
James M. Reynolds vs. Adam Carn.
Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith.
Fluck & Evans vs. Dr. Asa Duval et al.
Jacob Oster vs. Henderson & Sleek.
Benj. R. Henderson vs. Jacob Oster.
Sam'l Clark vs. Mary Gordon's Adm'r.
Hunt. & B. T. R. R. Co. vs. Sam'l Carn's Ad'r.
Same vs. Jas. A. Anderson.
Same vs. John G. Clark.
Same vs. John W. Crissman.
Same vs. William Dunkel.
Same vs. Thos. Knox.
Same vs. Hiram Lentz.
Same vs. John Stone.
[Certified,] O. E. SHANNON,
jan12 Prot'y.

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for trial at February Term, 1866, (12th day.)

Wm Fahner vs. Wm Overacker.
Margaret Drhew vs. Patrick Drhew.
Plummer & Gates vs. Wm Karns.
Theodore Kinton vs. Jas Mortimore et al.
F. D. Beegle vs. Wentz & Feather.
Dan'l Armel vs. Jno. C. Riffle.
Bloody Run School dist. vs. West Prov. S. dist.
Mary Etta Smith vs. Geo. White et al.
Sam'l Vondersmith vs. Wm. Lyon, Esq.
Jas. Foley vs. J. V. Besser.
Jno. Black & Co. vs. Cath. Fricker.
County of Bedford vs. Durborrow & Johnson.
Certified, Jan. 15th, 1866.
jan 19 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. Co.
258 S. 3d street, Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., where an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. ARETZEN, Sec.
jan15:4t

ESTATE OF GEORGE MILLER, DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal representives of George Miller, late of Bedford county, dec'd:

TAKE NOTICE.—That by virtue of a Writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold on inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Cumberland Valley township, on the premises, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 12, 1866.

ESTATE OF RICHARD WM. JONES, dec'd.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Richard Wm. Jones, late of Bedford county, dec'd.:

Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situated in South Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 26th day of January, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Jan. J, 1865.:4t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership lately existing between Sigismund S. Bamburger and E. S. Bamberger, of Fair Play, county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, under the firm of E. S. Bamberger & Bro., was dissolved on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1866, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said E S. Bamberger, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

E. S. BAMBERGER,
S. S. BAMBERGER.

Jan. 19.:3t

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber will offer at Public sale, on the premises, in South Woodberry township, on

SATURDAY, February 3, 1866,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, viz: A tract of

LIMESTONE LAND,

situate in said township, containing 160 acres, more or less, about 130 acres cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. There are also erected on the premises two dwelling houses, two barns, and other outbuildings. There are two orchards of choice fruit on the property; also two streams of water passing through it.

Terms made known on day of sale.

F. M. STUCKEY.

Jan. 19, 1866.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1866.

Our most momentous, arduous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality, the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery, THE TRIBUNE, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

And, giving fair scope to Current Literature, to the proceedings of Congress, and to the general News of the Day, it hopes to retain its old patrons and attract many new to bear them company.

We rarely employ traveling agents, as so many impostors are habitually prowling in the assumed capacity of solicitors for journals. We prefer that our subscribers shall pay their money to persons they know and of whose integrity they are assured. Any friend who believes he will do good by increasing the circulation of the Tribune is authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions. Specimen copies will be promptly sent without charge to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to ask their neighbors and acquaintances to join in making up their clubs.

The Great Family Newspaper.

NOW IS TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each. It contains all the important Editorials published in the Daily Tribune, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important new Books; the Letters from our large corps of correspondents; the latest news received by Telegraph from Washington and all other parts of the country; a Summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; the Foreign news received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit and other Horticultural and Agricultural information essential to country residents; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, making it, both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive Weekly Newspaper published in the world.

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticism; Letters from our large corps of Foreign and Domestic Correspondents; Special and Associate Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in the Daily Tribune. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the BEST NOVELS, by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. No where else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in The Semi-Weekly Tribune. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of the The Tribune can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

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Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	$4 00
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do. 5 copies, or over, per copy	3 00

On receipt of $30 for ten copies, an extra copy will be sent six months. On receipt of $45 for fifteen copies, an extra copy will be sent one year. For $100 we will send thirty-four copies, and one copy Daily Tribune, gratis.

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jan12:3t Tribune Building, New York.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter

Farm, Garden & Household.

TOO OLD TO PLANT TREES.

A farmer of fifty years was urged by a friend to plant shade trees about his house, and set out an orchard. To all the plausible arguments produced, he replied, "I am too old, I shall never live to reap the fruit of my labor." Thirty years passed away, and his friend was called to pay his last respects for the dead. While present, the conversation just noted came to mind, and the farm, as it was, he contrasted with what it might have been. Three or four shade, and about a dozen fruit trees, of poor quality, were all the farm could boast. There his house stood close by the road, bold and bare, with nothing to protect it from summer sun or wintry wind. On the farm he had cultivated only the staple crops, and the garden the most common vegetables. His table was spread with the substantials; but, save the wild berries, the tempting and delicious fruits of summer and autumn were rare and uncoveted luxuries, and the value of a plentiful supply of winter fruit he never knew. "Such light food could not be suitable for a hard working man." His sons, finding nothing attractive in the rough side of farming, had left the homestead to live in cities. Thus the old farmer had lived for more than a generation, believing he was too old to plant trees, and foregoing the many comforts and delicacies they give. He could not plead poverty as an excuse, for he could count his thousands snugly invested in approved bank stock. Is a man ever too old to plant trees? No, no; though every step is tremulous with age and infirmities, and he knows he cannot live to eat their fruit; though his children will not occupy the homestead to enjoy their father's toils, though his estate is encumbered with debt, and must soon pass out of the family name. By planting trees he manifests the spirit that animates the tiller of the soil who loves his vocation; the spirit to improve and embellish the spot of earth committed to his care; the spirit to sow and plant, though others may reap. What more pleasing sight than an aged man planting trees? A youth may be one of the figures in the picture—perhaps grandfather and grandson are engaged in this delightful work—the nimble hands performing the labor, while the experienced wisdom of age is directing and instructing the young heart and hand. They may be putting down a living memorial to mark some happy event! How dear and lasting will be the associations that cluster around such works. In what can the aged find more enjoyment, or better cherish youthful feelings, than in training the tender vines and shoots, in sitting beneath the trees of their own planting, or in watching and gathering their fruits. The man who considers himself too old to plant trees, is too old to manage his farm; he forgets that a portion of this earth has been allotted him that he may dress and keep it. He has yet to earn that the trees he cultivates show his appreciation of the beautiful in nature, and the comforts and luxuries of rural life; that in no other way, for equal cost, can he leave so acceptable a gift to his successors, or so enduring a monument of his labors; for his house, barns, and fences may go to decay; his ditches be filled, and drains stopped, and his once productive fields overrun with bushes; but these works of his hand remain as memorials of his good judgment and liberality.—*New England Farmer.*

WELL-BRED CATTLE.

One of the advantages of thorough-bred stock is, that it furnishes the breeder a foundation so to speak, upon which he can gradually build up a flock or herd to his own ideal of usefulness. In thorough-bred animals certain prevailing characteristics have become so strongly developed and thoroughly confirmed, that the transmission of them to their posterity becomes almost an absolute certainty. There is no danger therefore, in their case, of losing these general excellences, while the undesirable qualities are being slowly but surely bred out by a judicious pairing of animals. The principles of good breeding depend upon the simple law "that like begets like." The same peculiarity existing in both parents, will almost certainly exhibit itself in the offspring, perhaps still more conspicuously. If the parents possess diverse or opposite qualities, other things being equal, the offspring may be expected to represent the mean. By the use of these simple principles, wonderful changes can be wrought in any kind of stock, without going outside of its own variety, or even family. In this manner, the Soanish sheep have been changed in their many essential features by breeders in this country. By a similar process we know that Bakewell, of England, gave to their Leicesters their peculiar merit as mutton sheep, and in like manner, cattle, hogs, poultry, and other kinds of domestic animals have been bred so as to form varieties with fixed characteristics. On the other hand, let the attempt be made with mongrels, and the breeder cannot be sure that the characteristics of either parent will appear in the offspring; or that the increase of different years will bear any greater resemblance to each other. All hopes therefore, of establishing a desirable uniformity in stock in this case, are at an end, or at least very difficult of realization.

FLOWERS IN THE WINDOW.

There is nothing more attractive to the eye of the outsider than the plants and flowers in the windows of houses during the season when garden culture is out of the question. Here every one, without regard to circumstances, may have a miniature greenhouse, with all of its luxuries and few of its inconveniences. The expense is not worth mentioning; and the labor is a pleasure to all who love these most loveable beauties of nature. In many of the public schools in New England the female teachers and larger scholars ultivate many flowers throughout the year, either in doors or out. So in numerous factories, it has become a usual sight to see at all times the hanging flower or fern vase, the pots on the window sill carefully tended and universally prized during the hours of labor.

FLANNEL CAKES.—One pint of Indian meal, one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two gills of yeast. Mix the wheat and Indian meal together, with as much tepid water as will make it into a batter, not quite as thin as for buckwheat cakes; then add the salt and yeast, and set them in a moderately warm place to rise. When light, bake them on a griddle; butter and send to the table hot.

GINGER BISCUIT.—One pound of flour, half a pound of butter, turned to a cream, half a pound of white sugar sifted. These to be well mixed; then add the yolks and whites of three eggs, beaten separately, with two ounces of powdered ginger. These last mix gradually with the rest. Roll out thin and cut it into biscuits; bake them on tins in a quick oven.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
D. R. KING & CO.'S
Celebrated Philadelphia made Ladies', Misses', and Children's,
TAMPICO MOROCCO,
GOAT AND ENGLISH KID,
W. H. POLISH,
BOOTS,
POLKA BOOTS,
ANKLET BOOTS,
and LACE BOOTS,
to which we call the early attention of Ladies in want of a very
SUPERIOR BOOT
at a low price.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
dec22:2m

M. C. FETTERLY,
Has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
French Morinoes, all wool Delaines, Bombazines Plads, Sack Plads, Alpaccas, Mohair and a variety of other dress goods. Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloths, Cloaking and Water Proof Cloth, Shawls, and Cloaks of the latest styles. Furs, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Dress Caps, Woollen Caps, Scarffs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all styles. A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, and a variety of toys and other notions too numerous to enumerate.
Thankful for past patronage, she hopes for a continuance of all her old patrons in the future.
dec.22:3m

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.
SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.
☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,
are constant receiving
NEW GOODS.
They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.
CLOAKS AND COATS
of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of
CLOTH,
which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call.
nov3:1yr

NEW MILLENERY & FANCY GOODS.
Mrs. E. V. Mowry,
Takes pleasure in returning her thanks to the Ladies of Bedford and the country, for their past patronage, and hopes they will not be deceived, but call and examine her stock of goods, just received from the city, purchased by an experienced business lady there, who has all the advantages of knowing the latest styles, and where to purchase them cheaply.
Her stock consists of a general assortment of
Fancy Millenery Goods,
with the addition of
CLOAKS, COATS,
FURS, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS & NOTIONS.
N. B. All who have standing accounts will please call and settle, as she desires to close her old books and do a cheap cash business.
MRS. E. V. MOWRY.
Oct. 27, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of CHRISTOPHER DIBERT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.
Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
ANDREW E. DIBERT,
dec15: Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of PETER WERTZ, late of Harrison township, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
VAL. B. WERTZ,
JOHN MOWER,
dec.15: Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of SARAH PIERCE, late of Union township, deceased.
Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL WERTZ,
dec15:6t Executor.

TOBACCONISTS.
D. W. CROUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office"

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.
A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.
G. R. & W. OSTER,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging,
Tickings and Table
Diapers,
LADIES' FURS,
Shawls,
Coats and
Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral
Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and
Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c
PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT
DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17, 865.:4m.

Duff's College

IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.
FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR
THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.
TIME UNLIMITED, in
BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c
Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to **$50**, or charge **$10** to **$15** extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from **$12** to **$20**—ours cost but **$5**.
DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and all other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.
Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.
Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to
P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid.
dec8:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,
On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS		
Accom.	A. M.	Express.		Accom.	P. M.	Express. P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon	11 39		5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19		5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove	11 11		5 16
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg	10 55		5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run	10 39		4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31		4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove	10 19		4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15		4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00		4 05
	Leaves.					Arrives
	10 00					3 35
	10 20		Riddlesburg			3 27
	10 28		Hopewell			3 09
	10 46		Piper's Run			2 47
	11 18		Hamilton			2 34
	10 31		Bloody Run			Leaves.
	Arrives					2 30
	11 35		Mount Dallas			

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves		
10 40	Saxton	3 50
10 55	Coalmont	3 35
11 00	Crawford	3 25
Arrives		3 25
11 00	Dudley	
	Broad Top City.	

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

OUR BOOKS
WILL BE READY FOR SETTLEMENT
JANUARY 1, 1866.
The prompt adjustment of all accounts, then due us—by
CASH OR NOTE,
will be required of all indebted to us.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
dec5.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.
We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.
Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.
The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's
Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,
of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.
For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also the best brands
Tobacco and Cigars,
all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that tne best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.
Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of
Plain and Fine Stationery,
to which we invite attention.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.
☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.
We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.
☞ Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.
Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.
Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
Queensware, Glassware, &c.
ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,
ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS
Spices of all Kinds,
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.
N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.
☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct.27.-3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

TWENTY
TOWN LOTS,
FOR SALE IN THE
BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.
The subscribers offer at private sale
TWENTY TOWN LOTS
fronting on JOHN and PENN streets, in the Borough of Bedford. Persons desiring to purchase will find the
TERMS LIBERAL.
T. H. & N. J. LYONS.
Nov. 10, 1865..3m.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.
Have now open their large and splendid stock of
LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.
Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.
Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.
The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES,
of the best quality, just opened at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Juniata township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
LEONARD BITTNER,
dec8:6t Administrator.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:
FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)
SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)
In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.
PENSIONS.
Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:
1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.
2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.
3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.
4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.
5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.
Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.
☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge.
April 28, 1865:tf

OFFICE OF THE HOOVER & MARSHAL OIL COMPANY,
BEDFORD, Pa., Jan. 9, 1866.
ON October 6th, 1865, an assessment of FOUR CENTS per share was called for, payable as follows, viz: One half Nov. 1st, 1865, the balance Jan. 1, 1866.
This is to notify delinquent stockholders that at noon on THURSDAY, FEB. 8th, 1866, at the office of the company as above, a sufficient number of their shares will be sold at public auction to pay said assessment with costs.
Payments received up to day of sale.
jan19:4t G. W. RUPP, Treasurer.

STRAY HOG.
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Bedford township, in November last, a white BOAR, without marks. The owner will pay the usual damages and take him away.
jan5:3t SAMUEL PHILLIPS.

JOHN DICKENS, AUCTIONEER.
The subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patronage. Address JOHN DICKENS,
jan5:2¼m* Cumberland, Md.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.
DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.
jan53m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS
Call at
Mrs. V. B. Tate's & M. Rea's.
Best assortment of
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Handsome Bonnets for $3.50 worth $5.00.
Ribbons for 25 cents, worth 45; best 75, worth $1.
HATS from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices to suit customers.
Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings.
Dress Trimmings, Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord, Silk, Bugle, Jet, Gilt, and Steel Buttons.
Velvet Ribbons for trimming; Lace, Edging, French work, Tetting, Lace Veils, Mourning Veils, Silk Tishue, Baraze.
The best make of HOOP SKIRTS from 62½ to $4.
Handsome assortment of
Cloaks, Coats, Circulars and Furs.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R. would inform their lady friends that they have employed a good Mantua maker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the newest style of dress patterns.
Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut cut, will have them done free of charge.
Bedford, Nov. 10, 1865.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.
We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.
LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!
TRY IT!
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.
Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.
Manufactured and warranted by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17 :1y PHILADELPHIA

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,
Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.
Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.
Catalogues sent free to those applying.
Persons at a distance will please write for further information.
☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.
july28,65:1yr.

SHAWLS.
WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 28, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)
The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.
Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.
The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.
RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No
GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.
WE BUY
All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64.-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of
NEW GOODS
Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many
REAL BARGAINS.
To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.
TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.
When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

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400 CORDS OF
TAN BARK WANTED,
FOR WHICH THE
HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,
ALSO A
STOUT BOY WANTED
TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
☞ CASH paid for all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

LONDON LAYER RAISONS,
Celebrated Fresh canned P
fresh Baltimore Canned Cove OYE
ceived for the Holidays and for sal
dec22:2m G. R. & W. OSTER.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,
ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
OCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMP